

Terms.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampfle's Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1863.]

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fostier's drug store, and nearly opposite Dr. F. & R. Miller's store. Gettysburg, March 26.

J. C. Néoly,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Particular attorney for the collection of Passes, Bonds, and Back-pay, Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. If

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street), ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND TRADES, BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, BACK-PAY SUSPENDED CLAIMS, and all other claims against the Government. Washington, D. C. Correspondence in English. Land Warrants located in gold, silver, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois, and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1863.

A. J. Clover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to all business, and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Duke's and Dr. G. Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 3, 1863.]

H. A. Pickering

ATTENDS TO SURVEYS, WRITING OF DEEDS AND WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Shady Lane, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, two miles from the former place. Charge moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, 1863. him.

Dr. James Cress,

ELLECTRIC PHYSICALIAN, called for patients his practice has been extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg, and vicinity. “Electric” means to choose or select. Please, we elect the best, said all most ready remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and a testimony by the practice of the able Electric Practitioners, advised those most injurious, such as astomachic, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, bloodletting, &c.

Officer in the east end of York street, dwelling swindlers, Henry McWayne. Gettysburg, Sept. 18, 1863.

Dr. J. W. C. O’Neal’s

OFFICE and Drawing Room, corner of Baltimore and High streets, new Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, very near to the Compiler office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for it, let us hope to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering’s, Mr. Price, who was writing, have a deal of time to be had, and are continually met there. Reservoirs—Dr. Horner, Rev. G. K. Knapp, Dr. D. G. Hill, Dr. B. B. Buehler, Prof. M. J. Davis, Dr. M. E. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, 1863.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated, March 18, 1851.

Officers.

President—George Savage.

Vice-President—John C. Smith.

Secretary—D. A. Bruehler.

Treasurer—David McCrory.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Agents—George Scoupe, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCrory, S. R. Rossell, J. R. Jones, Samuel Dryburgh, E. G. Farnsworth, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Pease, Wm. B. Coffin, John T. Warden, G. H. Chapman, Alvin F. Gutz, James M. Marshall, M. Buehler.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and if that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any avails, having a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring additional information may call at my office above named. Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER’S CELEBRATED RHETORIC MIXTURE. This is the only specific of this kind, and the adjoining countries, have testified to its great utility. Its success in rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 36 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams County, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oil, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Soaps, Oils, Essences, and all kinds of Medicinal Mixtures. H. L. MILLER is the Agent in Gettysburg for H. L. MILLER’s Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture.” [June 3, 1861.]

The Grocery Store

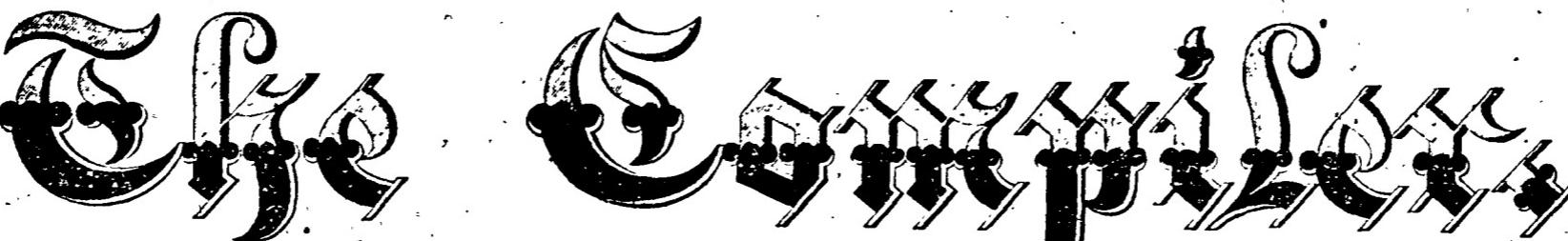
ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old building, in the 1st street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—SO COFFEE, SUGAR, SALT, TOBACCO, FISH, HAM, &c. Earthware of all kinds, Plates, Forks, Spoons, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself, that, by strict attention and a honest desire to promote merit, a share of public patronage, TRY HIM. J. M. HOWE.

Feb. 23, 1863.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this service of the Cemetery. Removals to be made with promptness and care, and at a reasonable charge. PETER THORPE, March 13, 1860. Keeper of the Cemetery.

G. O. Dr. R. HORNIGRASS DRUG STORE and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PERSIST.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 14, 1864.

NO. 24.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ON

THE STATE OF THE UNION,

DELIVERED

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

Mr. Speaker, it is now about eight years since I left these Halls. The country was in the enjoyment of its uninterrupted career of prosperity. It seemed as though the problem of government had been solved, find that human wisdom had produced a system which, resting upon a basis of just and equal laws for individuals, conduced with the happiest success for the rights and interests of the political community which composed the nation. On such articles and not till in March, 1871, was the ratification of these articles completed.

Simultaneously with that act, the Continental Congress proceeded to prepare articles of confederation, which should express the nature of compact, which should bind the States, and define the powers conferred upon the Congress, as well as those reserved to the States. Native Americans, however, were not included in the common existence, diversity of interests, local prejudices, and jealousies, but invented an immediate union by Congress, and not till in March, 1871, was the existence of the power to coerce, even if not at least to contemplate its exercise. He approved of the proceedings of the General Government to suppress the Slave insurrection, but he remarked in that connection:

“But how can this force be exerted on the States collectively? It is impossible.

It amounts to a declaration of war between the parties. Foreign Powers also will not be idle spectators. They will interfere; the confusion will increase, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue.”

It is apparent from the history of the State rights doctrine that in framing a national Government, there were many and great diversities to be reconciled between the independent States. Though speaking a common language, and possessing the common law as a common inheritance, the colonists, in forming their governments, each for itself, decide the character of its very instrument of compact which they appointed an arbiter, the judiciary, by whose decisions they agreed to abide.

If these were still not sufficient, and the Constitution, even under the interpretation of its own functionaries, should be found in its working to bear hard upon individual States, there was still another peaceful method of adjustment.

In the action of the various independent political communities in appointing delegates to the Continental Congress, the “sole and exclusive regulation of their own internal government, peace and concern” was exercised.

Under these circumstances, the United States endeavored to close the war of the Revolution, and secure our independence. But, as regards to the cause of independence in raising revenue could only be made against the States, except by the articles with no control over the subject of trade. The Congress was in vain, as far as its power went, to effect this.

The great nations of the world had adopted a code of laws, with a view to protect the commerce of the country, with a view to secure the safety of the people to their ships and their crews, and to restrain the depredations of pirates.

In order to secure the fruits of the Revolution, it was necessary that the commerce of the country should be freed from the disadvantages under which it was placed by the discriminations imposed upon it by foreign governments, by the navigation laws which their own interests and caprice had induced those Governments to adopt.

Such was the state of things at the close of my representative term in 1857. I now return here in the midst of revolution, to find that the problem of government had been solved, find that human wisdom had produced a system which, resting upon a basis of just and equal laws for individuals, conduced with the happiest success for the rights and interests of the political community which composed the nation. The great nations of the world had adopted a code of laws, with a view to protect the commerce of the country, with a view to secure the safety of the people to their ships and their crews, and to restrain the depredations of pirates.

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ressembled the "court-martial or military commission" of Lincoln's proclamation, in not being governed by the common law or immemorial customs and acts of Parliament, but admitting for law the proclamations of the Executive and grounding their judgment upon them. The English nation, however, repelled the attempt with indignation; and by the celebrated Petition of Rights arbitrary imprisonments and the excesses of martial law were abolished, and the notorious statute suppressed.

[Conclusion next week.]

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GUTTENBERG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 14, 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE ABOLITION SENATORS RECEIVED.

The House, on Wednesday, passed finally an act relative to the payment of bounties to volunteers. In the Senate, on the same day, the bill allowing soldiers to vote came up on final passage. The yeas and nays, as required by the Constitution, were called, and resulted—yeas 18, nays 7. The Democrats, on the ground that the Senate was not legally organized, either did not vote or voted "no."

Mr. Penney then rose, and after some remarks, resigned the usurped Speakership, to which he had up to that time so tenaciously clung, and was elected Speaker by a party vote—Penney 17, Clymer 10. Thus at last, after a protracted and stubborn struggle, have the Abolition Senators receded from their base and revolutionary position, and recognized the correctness of the views and action of the Democratic minority. We invite attention to the address of the Democratic Senators to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in which they most triumphantly vindicate themselves.

On Thursday, a number of Democratic Senators who had declined to vote, before the election of Mr. Penney, on the bill extending franchise privileges to soldiers, asked leave to vote.

The Abolition Senators refused to let them do so. Magnificent majority!

Hon. John L. Dawson's Speech.—We devote our first page to-day to the publication of the first half of Hon. J. L. Dawson's great speech in Congress on the 24th ult.—the balance will be given in our next. The speech is marked throughout with high-toned and lofty patriotism—with a comprehensive judgment of the causes of our national difficulties and the means of restoring the nation to its former tranquility. It carries us back to the days of pure and undefiled devotion to the whole country, and its eloquent denunciations of sectional narrow-mindedness and its appeals to legislators to come up to the full stature of the manhood of the statesmen of the older time, remind us that yet the Constitution has a defender worthy of a nation's gratitude, and the people a representative whom they can trust as a guide; one to whom they can look for words of true wisdom and safe counsel. The speech is replete with warnings drawn from intimate acquaintance with the historical causes which led to the dissolution of other Governments, and it calls with prophetic voice to those who revere the institutions of our fathers to shun the same road to ruin. In its delivery Mr. Dawson commanded the undivided attention of the House; inspired his friends with new faith and courage, and his political enemies with wholesome fear.

The Age.—We publish, in another column, the prospects of the Philadelphia Age for 1864. The Age has been in existence about one year, during which time we are happy to learn, it has met with success beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. It is the only Democratic daily published in Philadelphia, and is conducted on the most enlarged and liberal principles. It is in every respect a first class daily newspaper. It gives the latest and most reliable news of the day, both domestic and foreign, together with such a variety of solid and substantial reading matter as to make it useful to the farmer, mechanic, merchant and professional man, as well as a welcome visitor to the family circle. In its politics it is thoroughly Democratic, and advocates with marked ability those great and fundamental political truths which underlie our republican form of government. It is worthy the support of every true Democrat in the State, and we trust it may continue to receive that patronage from the party which it merits.

Washington, March 9.
The Retreat of Gettysburg.—General Warren, who had been on the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and remained at length in regard to the battle of Gettysburg, has given a full and explicit statement of that affair, and is understood to have vindicated the conduct of General Meade.

A Bob Threader.—The Missouri Dredge, the leading Republican organ west of the Mississippi, gives the following emphatic warning to the Lincoln wire-pullers: "If a high handed attempt is to be made to force Mr. Lincoln's nomination upon that convention, the attempt will necessarily beget a revolt, for which, and for whatever disastrous consequences flow from it, these desperate schemers will be held responsible."

The return received by telegraph from New Hampshire indicates the success of the Abolition ticket by a majority of five thousand &c No other result could have been anticipated. Thousands of soldiers of the Abolition stamp had been sent there to vote, while the Democrats were kept in the field.

Murder Arrested.—The negro suspected of the murder of the soldier near Chambersburg, was arrested one day last week in Martinsburg, Va. He was taken to Chambersburg and lodged in jail, to await his trial at the next term of court.

Chess has withdrawn from the Presidential race. This will strengthen Free-staters.

Major White has been exchanged.

THE DAMAGE BILL.

In the fall of 1862, the rebel General Stuart made a raid through Franklin and Adams counties, and carried off a large number of horses, greatly to the inconvenience and loss of farmers and others. Mr. McSherry, in the Senate, and Messrs. Myerson, Horton, and others, in the House, at the following session of the Legislature, made earnest efforts to have the sufferers paid the amount of their damages out of the State Treasury, the State to settle with the National Government. It was found, however, that Gov. Curtin was hostile to the measure, and, as a consequence, a practical bill, one which would have given prompt and effectual relief, was smothered, and another passed in its stead, the only effect of which has been to delay indemnification.

During last summer, a stupendous rebel invasion of the border counties occurred—an invasion which resulted, here, in one of the most severe and destructive battles of the war. The losses and sufferings of our people in consequence can only be imagined by those who visited the bloody scene soon after. Not only were horses and cattle without number carried off, but houses and barns were given to the flames, the ripened grain was trampled into the earth, fence posts disappeared as before a whirlwind; the families of many, therefore prosperous and comfortable farmers were driven to seek shelter beneath other roofs, beggars for the common necessities of life. In their return to their once plentiful and happy homes, their saddened hearts were given only that welcome which ruin and desolation can give.

Thus stricken, they appeal to their less unfortunate fellow citizens of a great and silent Commonwealth to lighten their burdens—not in the light of charity, but of justice, because they do not see, that they should be expected to bear all the losses which the rebels may be able to inflict upon the State, whilst those less dangerously situated escape altogether. There is right in the matter, and there should be philanthropy enough everywhere to see it. That the relief asked for should be granted by the Legislature, we think is clear. Not only so, it should come promptly. It is needed now. Houses, barns and fences, must be rebuilt, and at least a portion of the sufferers must depend upon the payment of these damages to enable them to go on with the necessary repairs. Hence the relief asked for should be granted by the Legislature, we think is clear. Not only so, it should come promptly. It is needed now. Houses, barns and fences, must be rebuilt, and at least a portion of the sufferers must depend upon the payment of these damages to enable them to go on with the necessary repairs.

The Draft to Take Place.—There is authority for stating that the draft has not been postponed indefinitely, as published. It will certainly take place on April 1, when the bounties cease, subject to all deductions of enlisted men for the present month. Many Congressmen assert that another call for troops in April or May is certain to be made.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, in his letter of the 3d inst., says:

"The Provost Marshal General to-day announced that it would be well for each district to see all the men that they could to the credit of their districts; that a new draft would be necessary as soon as this one is filled."

THE WAR NEWS.

Advices from Vicksburg, via Memphis to the 2d inst., state that Gen. Sherman's army had returned to the former place, with a number of slaves, a large load of mules, horses, hogs, cattle, and other spoil taken during the expedition. Late in December papers confirm this report. According to their statements, Gen. Sherman was at Corinth, Miss., on the 2d inst., on his return to Vicksburg, when he was attacked by a force of 1,000 Confederates, who had been completely impoverished, having disgraced an immense amount of public and private property at Corinth, Mississippi, Enterprise, Lookout, and LaFayette. Gen. Sherman was killed, wounded, and his forces scattered and driven into the river. The enemy followed him, capturing the army and marching as fast as possible over fifteen miles a day. He left Corinth on February 22d. On the 27th the enemy caught up with him seven miles east of Canton, and on the 23d the skirmishing was very fierce. He was pursued all the way to Vicksburg, which he reached on March 3d. Gen. Sherman is said to have left Vicksburg, on a visit to Gen. Banks in reference to future movements.

Col. Dahlgren, who accompanied Gen. Kilpatrick on his late raid to Richmond, was it appears, not taken prisoner, but was killed in a skirmish with a body of Confederates under Lieut. Pollard, of the 9th Virginia regt. Some seventy or eighty of his men are said to have been taken prisoners. Col. D. is a son of Admiral Dahlgren, of the fleet operating off Charleston. He was a young and brave cavalry officer, and lost his life in engagement near Hagerstown, Maryland.

The Richmond Dispatch says that Col. Dahlgren was killed while leading a charge,

two balls entering his head, two his body, one his leg, which caused him to fall from his horse, when he instantly expired. The Dispatch reports that about 600 prisoners were taken.

The same paper says that Bradley Johnson's troops followed, hammering at Kilpatrick's columns until the force sent from below met, when he suddenly found Dahlgren's party in his rear, when he turned upon them; but that Dahlgren's men succeeded in cutting their way through with the loss of twenty men. The rebel troops had been ordered back to Richmond, and an order was given for their conduct issued by General Hampton.

The Richmond papers assert that important papers were found upon the person of Col. Dahlgren, a copy of the Constitution, and his commissions, which he had given to his political friends. In either view, he and they are alone responsible for the "dead lock" caused by his absence.

After the Republicans had secured a clear majority, they still persisted in their course of usurpation. In the earlier days of the session, by a unanimous vote, and by participating in twelve ballots, they admitted that it was their sworn duty to proceed to the election of a Speaker. When they had secured the power to do so, then, in violation of the Constitution, of precedent, of law, and of their own admissions, they for ten days persisted in their revolutionary conduct. But from the 29th of February, the day when Dr. St. Clair was sworn as Senator from the Twenty-first District, until this 9th day of March, the undersigned have resisted as before, by all means in their power, every attempt on the part of the Republicans to legislate, bind and control the country on this day, the whole question is in the Senate. THE SENATE OF 1864 HAS ELECTED ITS SPEAKER!!!

Thus, fellow-citizens, have the Constitution, precedent and law been sustained, and the course of the undersigned vindicated. We have thus narrated the facts of this case, and have endeavored, and we trust successfully, to expose the fallacy of the contended reasons assigned by the Republican Senators in support of their conduct. We say ostentiously, for we do not hesitate to declare that the entire proceeding is but a part and parcel of a programme which proposes to break down and destroy every barrier standing between them and their lust for power and place.

In the past, we have presented a determined and unbroken front. We have done so during the trying times of the present, and sustained by your confidence and support, we will continue to do so in the time to come.

We have presented you the record—by it we are willing to be judged.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1864.

ESTHER LYNN, WM. A. WALLACE, GEO. H. BECHER, JNO. LATTA, C. M. DONOVAN, GEO. W. STEIN, A. HESTAND GLATZ, J. B. STARK, WM. HOPKINS, B. REILLY, D. B. MONTGOMERY, J. C. SMITH, H. B. BEARDSLEY, C. A. LAMBERTON, WM. MC SHERRY, WM. KINSEY.

NEW YORK.—Lieut. General Grant, accompanied by his son, Gen. Rollins and Col. Comstock, members of his staff, arrived in Washington on Tuesday.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

To the *Democrat of Pennsylvania*:

Fellow Citizens.—At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty to address you.

For more than two months we have uniformly and determinedly withheld an effort on the part of the Republican members of that body, to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and peers. In so doing we have been actuated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of the now abiding political organization in this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people be subverted. We have relied with confidence in the verdict of the people, for the sake of which we have given, and another passed in its stead, the only effect of which has been to delay indemnification.

We cannot better conclude this article than by the following extract from the Chambersburg *Advocate*—Col. McClure's paper:

"It is urged by some, who may be friendly to the measure, but who do not fully understand the circumstances surrounding these claims, that the present legislature should only provide for their adjudication and leave it for a future legislature to decide what is to be done with the claim."

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Local & General.

Advertisements.

The Soldier's Photograph.

[After the battle of Gettysburg, a Union soldier was found dead beneath a tree, with a photograph, representing three lovely children, clasped in his lifeless hand, which picture, a few moments before he died, he was seen to gaze upon and fondly kiss.]

Beneath the forest shade
The soldier sank to die;
With feeble hand he brushed away
The death-damps from his eye,
And strove to gaze once more,

Despite the parting pain,
Upon the pictured forms so dear,
He never might view again.

Like bright' child's sweet face
Looked smiling on his own,
He almost seemed to hear once more
The voices' gentle tone,
And o'er his dying brain

Dear memories of the past
Came, soft as some sweet sun-set glow,

The dearest—the last.

He saw his humble home,
His children at their play,
Their mother's dear and tender eyes—

The light of other days,

The sunshine of "sweet home,"

Around him seemed to beam;

But then he waked, and knew, alas!

Twas but a dying dream.

Amid the battle's din

He had not feared to die,

But now a pang was in his heart,

A tear-drip in his eye.

For oh! 'tis passing hard

From earthly life to part.

When both of love's soft, twining arms

Are clinging to the heart.

The souls that dwell alone,

The cold, unloving hearts,

May stately meet death's deadly dart,

Nor shoulder at the grave,

But his bitter pang

That wakes the hollow moan,

Who knows that dear and loving hearts

Lie bleeding with his own.

Twas still the soldier fell,

Yet still his failing sight

Strove faint to trace those pictured forms

Amid death's coming night.

Upon their features dear

He fondly bowed his head,

And, as he kissed them, with a sigh,

The soldier's spirit fled.

—♦♦♦♦♦

A Robe from Headquarters.—The Washington *Chronicle* thus talks at the Club, League, &c., who are now so full of resolves, but who raise so few men:

"We do not ask mere words or speeches or resolutions of commendation. These gossamer threads of batory and phony will not sustain the Union. They will not weaken one man in the Southern army, nor turn aside a rebel ball from its deadly mission. We have it in our power to end this war in three months from the opening of the spring campaign."

An Unfortunate General.—Gen. Seymour, who commanded the Federal troops in the recent reverse in Florida, likewise managed the desperate, bloody and unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner before it was captured. He is reputed to be a brave and accomplished officer, but ill-fortune seems to follow all his enterprises.

—♦♦♦♦♦

A dispatch from Washington mentions a rumor that Gen. Butler has succeeded in making arrangements with Commissioner Quid which will probably lead to an exchange of prisoners on both sides.

—♦♦♦♦♦

One of the boldest strokes yet is the effort of Republicans in Indiana to run Gov. Morton for re-election, when the State constitution expressly says that no Governor shall be eligible for a second term.

What a Fine State Day for the Abolition Whistle.—The State of Connecticut has appropriated two millions to the support of the war, \$8,600,000. Add to this her proportion of the public debt, and the sum will reach \$80,000,000, or one-third of all the taxable property of the State. Nor do these appropriations include the vast appropriations and expenditures by towns and cities. "It would require," says the Hartford *Times*, "fifteen miles of *tales*, as closely as they could be worked, to draw the above amount of money in silver dollars." Wheew! and all this to demonstrate that the negro is not a white man!

Another Soldier's Fate.—A serious riot occurred at Elmira recently, the participants in which were all soldiers. A party of fifty or sixty commenced a raid on various drinking saloons. The patrol undertook to arrest the rioters, and a collision was the result, in which guns, sabres and bayonets were freely used. One soldier was shot dead, another mortally wounded, and several others more or less injured. The invalid Cony regiment finally turned out, suppressed the disturbance, and arrested the ring-leaders.

—♦♦♦♦♦

Ben. Butler seems to be trying to outdo himself in Virginia. Like Nero, who, when he had no other rival, tried to nivel himself by making every day's wickedness exceed the former. Butler is trying to rival in Virginia the villainies he perpetrated in New Orleans.

—♦♦♦♦♦

The prisoners of war held in Richmond now number 9,116, including 1,021 commissioned officers. The number has been decreased by 2,400 sent to America, Georgia.

—♦♦♦♦♦

Three negroes of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment were recently hung in Florida for committing a rape on a white woman.

—♦♦♦♦♦

Rossini was four years old before he had a birthday. That is, he was born on the 29th of February, 1792.

—♦♦♦♦♦

Major Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., nephew of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, has been appointed provost master of that district.

—♦♦♦♦♦

In Cincinnati, last week, a wealthy Quaker refused to give any money to aid the war, but said there was a "loss" \$100 note at his office, which the Committee might find.

—♦♦♦♦♦

A Knoxville letter of the 9th says Longstreet has fifty-five thousand men, and sixteen or eighteen batteries of artillery.

—♦♦♦♦♦

Nevada is said to be the richest silver bearing country in the world. Its product this year will be \$15,000,000.

—♦♦♦♦♦

The receipts of hogs at Chicago since the 1st of October amount in round numbers to 1,20,000—about 35,000 of which have been packed.

—♦♦♦♦♦

There were one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce in Philadelphia last year. Domestic felicity!

—♦♦♦♦♦

Potatoes sell in Maine at 50 cents, and in Richmond at \$50 a bushel.

February 1, 1864. 61

New

Boot & Shoe

NEW

STORE.

THIS undersigned has opened a new Boot & Shoe Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, a few doors above the Court-house; and has just opened a fine assortment of goods, viz.: **BOOTS FOR MEN**, SHOES FOR MEN; **BOOTS FOR BOYS**, SHOES FOR BOYS; **GUM SHOES FOR MEN**, **GUM SHOES FOR BOYS**; **SHOES FOR LADIES**—also for CHILDREN. **HATS AND CAPS**, of all sorts and sizes; with Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES.

Ind. as his assortment will be found full and attractive, and all of his goods of the best quality and latest style.

He also keeps a fine variety of SEALS, SMOKING AND CHewing TOBACCOES, &c. Determined motto to be understood, he offers goods at the lowest profits the times will allow. Call and see before buying anything.

JOHN D. HOLTZWORTH.

Dec. 14, 1863.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces

CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men,

all kinds of BOOTS,

all kinds of SHOES,

all kinds of CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,

all kinds of PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,

all kinds of FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,

all kinds of FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,

all kinds of CLOTH VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,

all kinds of CLOTH YESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,

all kinds of SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,

all kinds of COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,

all kinds of STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,

all kinds of LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,

all kinds of COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,

all kinds of MILITARY VESTS AND Vests,

all kinds of GO TO PICKINGS,

all kinds of ACCORDION,

all kinds of TRUNKS,

all kinds of CLOTH BAGS,

all kinds of WALKING CANES,

all kinds of UMBRELLAS,

all kinds of CLOTHING,

all kinds of CLOTHES,

ressembled the "Court-martial or military commission" of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, in not being governed by the common law or innocent customs and usages of Pennsylvania, but admitting for law the proclamations of the Executive and ground, in their judgment upon them. The English nation however repelled the attempt with indignation; and by the celebrated Petition of Rights arbitrary imprisonments and the exercise of martial law were abolished, and the obnoxious courts suppressed.

[Conclusion next week.]

THE DAMAGE BILL.

In the fall of 1862, the rebel General Stuart made a raid through Franklin and Adams counties, and carried off a large number of horses, greatly to the inconvenience and loss of farmers and others. Mr. McSherry, in the Senate, and Messrs. Myers, Horton, and others, in the House, at the following session of the Legislature, made earnest efforts to have the sufferers paid the amounts of their damages out of the State Treasury, the State to settle with the National Government. It was found, however, that Gov. Curtin was hostile to the measure, and, as a consequence, a practical bill, one which would have given prompt and effectual relief, was smothered, and another passed in its stead, the only effect of which has been to delay indemnification.

During last summer, a stupendous rebellion of the border counties occurred—an invasion which resulted, here, in one of the most severe and destructive battles of the war. The losses and sufferings of our people in consequence can only be imagined by those who visited the bloody scene soon after. Not only were horses and cattle without number carried off, but houses and barns were given to the flame, the ripened grain was trampled into the earth, fences disappeared as before a whirlwind; the families of many therefore prosperous and comfortable farmers were driven to seek shelter beneath other roofs, beggars for the commonest necessities of life. On their return to their once plentiful and happy homes, their saddened hearts were given only that welcome which ruin and desolation can give.

Thus stricken, they appeal to their less unfortunate fellow citizens of a great and populous Commonwealth to lighten their burdens—now in the light of clarity, but of justice, because they do not see that they should be expected to bear all the losses which the rebels may be able to inflict upon the State, whilst those less dangerously situated escape altogether. There is right in the matter, and there should be philanthropy enough everywhere to see it. That the relief asked for should be granted by the Legislature, we think is clear. Not only so, it should come promptly. It is needed now. Houses, barns and fences must be re-built, and at least a portion of the sufferers must depend upon the payment of these damages to enable them to go on with the necessary repairs. Hence this measure of relief, to be well passed, should be passed quickly.

But will it be? It is anxiously asked by many of our people. We have had our fears from the beginning, aroused by the shape given to the "Stuart raid" bill; and the proceedings of the House, on Thursday week, tend to confirm them more strongly than anything that has yet transpired.

Mr. Smith of Chester, is the Republican leader of the House, and it has for some time been understood that he is opposed to the State paying these damages. He is also chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, which committee is made up of a majority of his party. On Thursday week, Mr. McMurtie of Blair, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, promptly resisted. Why, he asked, should it be referred? By order of the House, the bill had been referred to a select committee. That committee, after several meetings, after having well matured the bill, reported it to the House. It was discussed during several sessions, and nothing whatever was said directly against the bill—nothing to convince anybody that it should not pass in the shape in which it was reported to the House. He therefore hoped that it would not be handed over to the tender mercies of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Smith of Chester, then took the floor, and advocated the reference, declaring that he desired the bill to be first put into a different shape, and giving as a reason, that "the transactions out of which these claims arise, are matters within the jurisdiction of the National Government; and if my Government is bound to pay these claims, it is the Government of the United States."

Mr. Sharpe again got the floor, and, in a very able speech, further resisted the motion to refer. He said:

"I do not like this device of killing a bill in committee. I want gentlemen to stand upon this floor and say upon the record whether they are in favor of paying the citizens of Pennsylvania for the losses which they have sustained not by the rebels alone, but also by the United States troops who came here in defense of the Government, and to preserve the integrity of the Commonwealth. If it is to be defeated, I want the people to know who has defeated it. I desire that members who are opposed to it shall have the moral courage to stand up on this floor and declare by their votes that they are unwilling that the people of Pennsylvania shall be indemnified for their losses. Therefore, I hope that the House will not refer this bill to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senator from Allegheny, notwithstanding the express words of the Constitution, with their meaning illustrated by the action of all former Speakers, save one, for a period of seventy years, after the reading of the certificates of election which created the new Senate, failed to vacate the chair, which he occupied by courtesy and for the sake of convenience. He requested the new Senators to come forward to be sworn.

This the Republican Senators did, and also the Democratic Senators; the latter, however, under a protest, in which, in brief and emphatic terms, they denied his right to muster the oath of office to them,

they having been elected members of a body of which he had never been elected Speaker.

It is here to be observed that this course was necessary on their part, for

the reason that it was the evident intention of the Republicans, should the Democrats refuse to take the oath, to leave their names off the roll, whereby our opponents would have secured a clear majority of those voting.

After this act of usurpation the new Senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution to proceed to an election for Speaker.

If it is not true that the office was vacant, (as the undersigned contend,) why the necessity to elect a Speaker? But under this resolution several ballots were held on that, the first day of our meeting, each resulting in a tie between the Republican candidate, Mr. Penney, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Clymer. The Senate adjourned until the next day, when, after several ineffectual ballots, the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the undersigned, made the following proposition of compromise, viz: That the Republicans should elect the Speaker of the Senate, the Democrats the clerk, and so alternately until all were filled. This basis of settlement the undersigned considered to be just. It was made, not for the purpose of securing place or position, but to vindicate a principle. It was precisely the basis of compromise adopted in 1855, when the Democrats having an actual majority (although not present) were given the Speaker.

The Know-Nothing of that day, the Republicans, had no objection to this arrangement.

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A dispatch from Nashville states that a brigade of Confederate cavalry dashed into the Federal lines on the 4th inst., at Mosby Creek, but were repulsed with the loss of a few prisoners. The Confederate forces at Dalton, Ga., are said to number 20,000 to 40,000.

Later advices from the Gulf Coast state that the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, was vigorously progressing. Admiral Farragut was endeavoring to silence the fort so as to send his monitors into Mobile bay, and thus cut off Fort Morgan and Gaines.

From this action, it is not difficult to infer what the final result will be. A bill may be passed, but we fear it will be no better than the "Stuart raid" bill.

It will no doubt merely provide for the appointment of commissioners, at a good fat per diem, whose report will amount to nothing after it is made.

In this county, previous to the fall election, prominent Republicans said, "elect Curtin and he will have all the damages paid." In Franklin county a similar prom-

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

To the *Democrats of Pennsylvania*:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty to address you.

For more than two months we have unitedly and determinedly withheld an effort on the part of the Republican members of that body to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and peers. In so doing we have been actuated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of the only law-abiding political organization in this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people be subverted. We have relied with unshaken faith upon that people for our support and vindication, and to the end that their verdict may be rendered with a full knowledge of the facts, we beg leave to present a brief history of our position during the protracted and exciting contest which has just closed.

It is urged by some, who may be friendly to the measure, but who do not fully understand the circumstances surrounding these claims, that the present legislature should only provide for their adjudication and leave it for a future legislature to provide for payment. This would be a wind trifling with the rights of the devastated counties. Two previous legislatures have exhausted our people by like words of promise to the ear and breaking to the heart; and others in the House, at the following session of the Legislature, made earnest efforts to have the sufferers paid the amounts of their damages out of the State Treasury, the State to settle with the National Government. It was found, however, that Gov. Curtin was hostile to the measure, and, as a consequence, a practical bill, one which would have given prompt and effectual relief, was smothered, and another passed in its stead, the only effect of which has been to delay indemnification.

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The Federal campaign in Texas is again given up. Matagorda bay has been abandoned, and the troops recalled. Brownsville is now the only place in Texas occupied by any force of the Federal troops.

Strong reinforcements are being sent to the posts in the Texan country, Louisiana as a confederate raid is feared.

A dispatch from Nashville states that a brigade of Confederate cavalry dashed into the Federal lines on the 4th inst., at Mosby Creek, but were repulsed with the loss of a few prisoners. The Confederate forces at Dalton, Ga., are said to number 20,000 to 40,000.

Later advices from the Gulf Coast state that the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, was vigorously progressing. Admiral Farragut was endeavoring to silence the fort so as to send his monitors into Mobile bay, and thus cut off Fort Morgan and Gaines.

From this action, it is not difficult to infer what the final result will be. A bill may be passed, but we fear it will be no better than the "Stuart raid" bill.

It will no doubt merely provide for the appointment of commissioners, at a good fat per diem, whose report will amount to nothing after it is made.

In this county, previous to the fall election, prominent Republicans said, "elect Curtin and he will have all the damages paid." In Franklin county a similar propo-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

We have just printed a large lot of emblems, with clear type, on very superior paper—single and double acknowledgments, also with acknowledgments in blank, suited for any number. Deeds for Administrators, Administrators with the Will annexed, and Executors, with Common and Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Amicable Actions, Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Sale Notes, &c., &c., are also to be had at the Comptroller's office, at all times.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—The spring elections will take place on Friday next, (the 1st of March.) These are important, especially so far as the choice of judges and inspectors of elections is concerned. Our Democratic friends throughout the county should give early attention to this matter. Let all Democrats go to the election, because it becomes to them to show on all occasions their hostility to the degrading and destructive doctrines of the Abolitionists—how that they are in favor of truth and right, in favor of the Constitution and the Union of our fathers, and opposed to the Union of our fathers, and opposed to Southern despotism and negro equality.

There no doubt are in every township men uniformly with the opposition, who, seeing the way affairs are managed, can stay there no longer. The prospect of crushing debt and taxation, to fill the pockets of lazy and swindling office holders, must, we cannot but think, have opened the eyes of many who have hitherto been prejudiced, may mistake or mislead them.

By the XXIII section, Article 1st, of the Constitution of this State, it is provided that all bills passed by the Legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, without his own signature, shall become laws *without his signature*, unless sent back (with his objections) *within three days after their presentation*.

In 1855 the Legislature met on the second day of January. The contest for Speaker was postponed until the fifth, when the Hon. Wm. M. Hooper, of Bucks county, was elected. Upon the sixth, the *Speaker* day, after their meeting, the Governor of the Commonwealth returned, with his signature, several of the most important bills passed by the Legislature of 1855. The members of the House of Representatives of 1855, however, were not organized, and the Speaker of the new House, Major White, who was elected on the 2nd ult., did not sign the bills. The members of the House of Representatives of 1855, this is not so, or at least that name of the eminent lawyers and statesmen who composed that Senate (among whom were Price, Buckwalter, Horner and Drexel) so thought, by virtue of the fact that they all voted upon those votes as required by the Constitution, which they surely would not have done had they been in opinion they had been sent in to him. The Senators of 1855 did not even claim to have met until they had elected a Speaker, *which was that they were organized*.—*On this day* of this question is further strengthened by the act of 1856, which clearly contemplates the election of a Speaker of each House at the beginning of each session, and requires him first to be sworn in, and then to call the members of both houses to order, and then to swear them in, and then to open the session.

Thus we are under obligations to Hon. Ross, Dawson, and Crittenden, members of Congress, and to Messrs. McIlroy and Marshall, of the State Legislature, for favors.

Be it known to the House, at Harrisburg, on Monday last, Mr. Marshall presented a petition of citizens of Adams county praying that the grants of lands donated by the general government for agricultural colleges be apportioned among the colleges of the State.

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